

PROVIDING RESEARCH AND ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN PRECIPITATION ACT

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1518, I call up the bill (H.R. 1437) to amend the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 to direct the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to provide comprehensive and regularly updated Federal precipitation information, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the Senate amendment.

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Providing Research and Estimates of Changes In Precipitation Act” or the “PRECIP Act”.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO THE WEATHER RESEARCH AND FORECASTING INNOVATION ACT OF 2017 RELATING TO IMPROVING FEDERAL PRECIPITATION INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE VI—IMPROVING FEDERAL PRECIPITATION INFORMATION

“SEC. 601. STUDY ON PRECIPITATION ESTIMATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the PRECIP Act, the Administrator, in consultation with other Federal agencies as appropriate, shall seek to enter an agreement with the National Academies—

“(1) to conduct a study on the state of practice and research needs for precipitation estimation, including probable maximum precipitation estimation; and

“(2) to submit, not later than 24 months after the date on which such agreement is finalized, to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make publicly available on a website, a report on the results of the study under paragraph (1).

“(b) STUDY.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

“(1) An examination of the current state of practice for precipitation estimation at scales appropriate for decisionmaker needs, and rationale for further evolution of this field.

“(2) An evaluation of best practices for precipitation estimation that are based on the best-available science, include considerations of non-stationarity, and can be utilized by the user community.

“(3) A framework for—

“(A) the development of a National Guidance Document for estimating extreme precipitation in future conditions; and

“(B) evaluation of the strengths and challenges of the full spectrum of approaches, including for probable maximum precipitation studies.

“(4) A description of existing research needs in the field of precipitation estimation in order to modernize current methodologies and consider non-stationarity.

“(5) A description of in-situ, airborne, and space-based observation requirements, that could enhance precipitation estimation and development of models, including an examination

of the use of geographic information systems and geospatial technology for integration, analysis, and visualization of precipitation data.

“(6) A recommended plan for a Federal research and development program, including specifications for costs, timeframes, and responsible agencies for addressing identified research needs.

“(7) An analysis of the respective roles in precipitation estimation of various Federal agencies, academia, State, tribal, territorial, and local governments, and other public and private stakeholders.

“(8) Recommendations for data management to promote long-term needs such as enabling retrospective analyses and data discoverability, interoperability, and reuse.

“(9) Recommendations for how data and services from the entire enterprise can be best leveraged by the Federal Government.

“(10) A description of non-Federal precipitation data, its accessibility by the Federal Government, and ways for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to improve or expand such datasets.

“(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized \$1,500,000 to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to carry out this study.

“SEC. 602. IMPROVING PROBABLE MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION ESTIMATES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the National Academies makes public the report under section 601, the Administrator, in consideration of the report recommendations, shall consult with relevant partners, including users of the data, on the development of a plan to—

“(1) not later than 6 years after the completion of such report and not less than every 10 years thereafter, update probable maximum precipitation estimates for the United States, such that each update considers non-stationarity;

“(2) coordinate with partners to conduct research in the field of extreme precipitation estimation, in accordance with the research needs identified in such report;

“(3) make publicly available, in a searchable, interoperable format, all probable maximum precipitation studies developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that the Administrator has the legal right to redistribute and deemed to be at an appropriate state of development on an internet website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

“(4) ensure all probable maximum precipitation estimate data, products, and supporting documentation and metadata developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are preserved, curated, and served by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as appropriate.

“(b) NATIONAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROBABLE MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION ESTIMATES.—The Administrator, in collaboration with Federal agencies, State, territorial, Tribal and local governments, academia, and other partners the Administrator deems appropriate, shall develop a National Guidance Document that—

“(1) provides best practices that can be followed by Federal and State regulatory agencies, private meteorological consultants, and other users that perform probable maximum precipitation studies;

“(2) considers the recommendations provided in the National Academies study under section 601;

“(3) facilitates review of probable maximum precipitation studies by regulatory agencies; and

“(4) provides confidence in regional and site-specific probable maximum precipitation estimates.

“(c) PUBLICATION.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the National Academies makes public the report under section 601, the

Administrator shall make publicly available the National Guidance Document under subsection (b) on an internet website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

“(d) UPDATES.—The Administrator shall update the National Guidance Document not less than once every 10 years after the publication of the National Guidance Document under subsection (c) and publish such updates in accordance with such subsection.

“(e) FUNDING.—Amounts available to carry out this section may only come from within amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator.

“SEC. 603. DEFINITIONS.

“In this title:

“(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ‘Administrator’ means the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

“(2) NATIONAL ACADEMIES.—The term ‘National Academies’ means the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

“(3) UNITED STATES.—The term ‘United States’ means, collectively, each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1(b) of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8501 note) is amended in the table of contents by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE VI—IMPROVING FEDERAL PRECIPITATION INFORMATION

“Sec. 601. Study on precipitation estimation.

“Sec. 602. Improving probable maximum precipitation estimates.

“Sec. 603. Definitions.”.

MOTION TO CONCUR

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the motion.

The text of the motion is as follows:

Ms. DeLauro of Connecticut moves that the House concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 1437 with an amendment consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-72.

The text of the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the text is as follows:

HOUSE AMENDMENT TO SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1437

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Further Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2023”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short Title.

Sec. 2. Table of Contents.

Sec. 3. References.

Sec. 4. Payment to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress.

DIVISION A—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023

DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS

Title I—Extensions

Title II—Budgetary Effects

DIVISION C—HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Title I—Medicare and Medicaid

Title II—Human Services

Title III—Extension of FDA Authorizations

Title IV—Indian Health

DIVISION D—PRECIP ACT

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

SEC. 4. PAYMENT TO WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

There is hereby appropriated for fiscal year 2023, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for payment to Colette Wallace McEachin, beneficiary of Aston Donald McEachin, late a Representative from the Commonwealth of Virginia, \$174,000.

DIVISION A—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023

SEC. 101. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2023 (division A of Public Law 117–180) is amended—

(1) by striking the date specified in section 106(3) and inserting “December 23, 2022”;

(2) by adding after section 157 the following new section:

“SEC. 158. During the period covered by this Act, section 227(a) of the Federal Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1525) shall not apply.”.

This division may be cited as the “Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2023”.

DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE I—EXTENSIONS

SEC. 101. EXTENSION OF FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY.

Section 309(j)(11) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(11)) is amended by striking “December 16, 2022” and inserting “December 23, 2022”.

SEC. 102. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION FOR SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FOR DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING VICTIMS’ FUND.

Section 3014(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “December 16, 2022” and inserting “December 23, 2022”.

SEC. 103. UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION EXTENSION.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “United States Parole Commission Further Extension Act of 2022”.

(b) AMENDMENT OF SENTENCING REFORM ACT OF 1984.—For purposes of section 235(b) of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. 3551 note; Public Law 98–473; 98 Stat. 2032), as such section relates to chapter 311 of title 18, United States Code, and the United States Parole Commission, each reference in such section to “35 years” or “35-year period” shall be deemed a reference to “35 years and 53 days” or “35-year and 53-day period”, respectively.

SEC. 104. EXTENSION OF COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION CUSTOMER PROTECTION FUND EXPENSES ACCOUNT.

Section 1(b) of Public Law 117–25 (135 Stat. 297), as amended by section 104 of division C of the Continuing Appropriations and Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 is amended by striking “December 16, 2022” each place it appears and inserting “December 23, 2022”.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 201. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division and each succeeding division shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division and each succeeding division shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105–217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division and each succeeding division shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act;

(2) for purposes of an allocation to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(3) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

DIVISION C—HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

TITLE I—MEDICARE AND MEDICAID

SEC. 101. EXTENSION OF INCREASED INPATIENT HOSPITAL PAYMENT ADJUSTMENT FOR CERTAIN LOW-VOLUME HOSPITALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1886(d)(12) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(d)(12)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “December 17, 2022” and inserting “December 24, 2022”;

(2) in subparagraph (C)(i)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “December 16, 2022” and inserting “December 23, 2022”;

(B) in subclause (III), by striking “December 16, 2022” and inserting “December 23, 2022”; and

(C) in subclause (IV), by striking “December 17, 2022” and inserting “December 24, 2022”; and

(3) in subparagraph (D)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “December 16, 2022” and inserting “December 23, 2022”; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking “December 16, 2022” and inserting “December 23, 2022”.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Health and Human Services may implement the provisions of, including the amendments made by, this section by program instruction or otherwise.

SEC. 102. EXTENSION OF THE MEDICARE-DEPENDENT HOSPITAL PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1886(d)(5)(G) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(d)(5)(G)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “December 17, 2022” and inserting “December 24, 2022”; and

(2) in clause (ii)(II), by striking “December 17, 2022” and inserting “December 24, 2022”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) EXTENSION OF TARGET AMOUNTS.—Section 1886(b)(3)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(b)(3)(D)) is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “December 17, 2022” and inserting “December 24, 2022”; and

(B) in clause (iv), by striking “December 16, 2022,” and inserting “December 23, 2022”.

(2) PERMITTING HOSPITALS TO DECLINE RECLASSIFICATION.—Section 13501(e)(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1395uu note) is amended by striking “December 16, 2022” and inserting “December 23, 2022”.

SEC. 103. EXTENSION OF INCREASED FMAPS UNDER MEDICAID FOR THE TERRITORIES.

Section 1905(ff) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(ff)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “December 16, 2022” and inserting “December 23, 2022”; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking “December 16, 2022” and inserting “December 23, 2022”.

SEC. 104. MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Section 1898(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395iii(b)(1)) is amended by striking “\$7,308,000,000” and inserting “\$7,278,000,000”.

TITLE II—HUMAN SERVICES

SEC. 201. EXTENSION OF MATERNAL, INFANT, AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING PROGRAMS.

Activities authorized by section 511 of the Social Security Act shall continue through December 23, 2022, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there is hereby appropriated for such purpose an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the amount appropriated for such activities for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 202. EXTENSION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES PROGRAMS.

Activities authorized by part B of title IV of the Social Security Act shall continue through December 23, 2022, in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2022, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

TITLE III—EXTENSION OF FDA AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 301. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE CRITICAL PATH PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP.

Section 566(f) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb–5(f)) is amended by striking “\$1,265,753 for the period beginning on October 1, 2022 and ending on December 16, 2022” and inserting “\$1,380,822 for the period beginning on October 1, 2022 and ending on December 23, 2022”.

SEC. 302. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE BEST PHARMACEUTICALS FOR CHILDREN PROGRAM.

Section 4091(d)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 284m(d)(1)) is amended by striking “\$5,273,973 for the period beginning on October 1, 2022 and ending on December 16, 2022” and inserting “\$5,753,425 for the period beginning on October 1, 2022 and ending on December 23, 2022”.

SEC. 303. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE HUMANITARIAN DEVICE EXEMPTION INCENTIVE.

Section 520(m)(6)(A)(iv) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360j(m)(6)(A)(iv)) is amended by striking “December 17, 2022” and inserting “December 24, 2022”.

SEC. 304. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE PEDIATRIC DEVICE CONSORTIA PROGRAM.

Section 305(e) of the Pediatric Medical Device Safety and Improvement Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–85; 42 U.S.C. 282 note) is amended by striking “\$1,107,534 for the period beginning on October 1, 2022, and ending on December 16, 2022” and inserting “\$1,610,959 for the period beginning on October 1, 2022 and ending on December 23, 2022”.

SEC. 305. REAUTHORIZATION OF PROVISION PERTAINING TO DRUGS CONTAINING SINGLE ENANTIOMERS.

Section 505(u)(4) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(u)(4)) is amended by striking “December 17, 2022” and inserting “December 24, 2022”.

SEC. 306. REAUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN DEVICE INSPECTIONS.

Section 704(g)(11) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 374(g)(11)) is amended by striking “December 17, 2022” and inserting “December 24, 2022”.

SEC. 307. REAUTHORIZATION OF ORPHAN DRUG GRANTS.

Section 5(c) of the Orphan Drug Act (21 U.S.C. 360ee(c)) is amended by striking “\$6,328,767 for the period beginning on October 1, 2022, and ending on December 16, 2022”

and inserting “\$6,904,110 for the period beginning on October 1, 2022 and ending on December 23, 2022”.

SEC. 308. REAUTHORIZATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO PENDING GENERIC DRUG APPLICATIONS AND PRIORITY REVIEW APPLICATIONS.

Section 807 of the FDA Reauthorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–52) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “December 16, 2022” and inserting “December 23, 2022”.

SEC. 309. REAUTHORIZATION OF THIRD-PARTY REVIEW PROGRAM.

Section 523(c) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360m(c)) is amended by striking “December 17, 2022” and inserting “December 24, 2022”.

TITLE IV—INDIAN HEALTH

SEC. 401. EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM.

Section 424(a) of title IV of division G of Public Law 113–76 is amended by striking “December 16, 2022” and inserting “December 24, 2022”.

DIVISION D—PRECIP ACT

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Providing Research and Estimates of Changes In Precipitation Act” or the “PRECIP Act”.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO THE WEATHER RESEARCH AND FORECASTING INNOVATION ACT OF 2017 RELATING TO IMPROVING FEDERAL PRECIPITATION INFORMATION.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE VI—IMPROVING FEDERAL PRECIPITATION INFORMATION

“SEC. 601. STUDY ON PRECIPITATION ESTIMATION.

“(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the PRECIP Act, the Administrator, in consultation with other Federal agencies as appropriate, shall seek to enter an agreement with the National Academies—

“(1) to conduct a study on the state of practice and research needs for precipitation estimation, including probable maximum precipitation estimation; and

“(2) to submit, not later than 24 months after the date on which such agreement is finalized, to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make publicly available on a website, a report on the results of the study under paragraph (1).

“(b) *STUDY.*—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

“(1) An examination of the current state of practice for precipitation estimation at scales appropriate for decisionmaker needs, and rationale for further evolution of this field.

“(2) An evaluation of best practices for precipitation estimation that are based on the best-available science, include considerations of non-stationarity, and can be utilized by the user community.

“(3) A framework for—

“(A) the development of a National Guidance Document for estimating extreme precipitation in future conditions; and

“(B) evaluation of the strengths and challenges of the full spectrum of approaches, including for probable maximum precipitation studies.

“(4) A description of existing research needs in the field of precipitation estimation in order to modernize current methodologies and consider non-stationarity.

“(5) A description of in-situ, airborne, and space-based observation requirements, that

could enhance precipitation estimation and development of models, including an examination of the use of geographic information systems and geospatial technology for integration, analysis, and visualization of precipitation data.

“(6) A recommended plan for a Federal research and development program, including specifications for costs, timeframes, and responsible agencies for addressing identified research needs.

“(7) An analysis of the respective roles in precipitation estimation of various Federal agencies, academia, State, tribal, territorial, and local governments, and other public and private stakeholders.

“(8) Recommendations for data management to promote long-term needs such as enabling retrospective analyses and data discoverability, interoperability, and reuse.

“(9) Recommendations for how data and services from the entire enterprise can be best leveraged by the Federal Government.

“(10) A description of non-Federal precipitation data, its accessibility by the Federal Government, and ways for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to improve or expand such datasets.

“(c) *AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.*—There is authorized \$1,500,000 to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to carry out this study.

“SEC. 602. IMPROVING PROBABLE MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION ESTIMATES.

“(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the National Academies makes public the report under section 601, the Administrator, in consideration of the report recommendations, shall consult with relevant partners, including users of the data, on the development of a plan to—

“(1) not later than 6 years after the completion of such report and not less than every 10 years thereafter, update probable maximum precipitation estimates for the United States, such that each update considers non-stationarity;

“(2) coordinate with partners to conduct research in the field of extreme precipitation estimation, in accordance with the research needs identified in such report;

“(3) make publicly available, in a searchable, interoperable format, all probable maximum precipitation studies developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that the Administrator has the legal right to redistribute and deemed to be at an appropriate state of development on an internet website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

“(4) ensure all probable maximum precipitation estimate data, products, and supporting documentation and metadata developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are preserved, curated, and served by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as appropriate.

“(b) *NATIONAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROBABLE MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION ESTIMATES.*—The Administrator, in collaboration with Federal agencies, State, territorial, Tribal and local governments, academia, and other partners the Administrator deems appropriate, shall develop a National Guidance Document that—

“(1) provides best practices that can be followed by Federal and State regulatory agencies, private meteorological consultants, and other users that perform probable maximum precipitation studies;

“(2) considers the recommendations provided in the National Academies study under section 601;

“(3) facilitates review of probable maximum precipitation studies by regulatory agencies; and

“(4) provides confidence in regional and site-specific probable maximum precipitation estimates.

“(c) *PUBLICATION.*—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the National Academies makes public the report under section 601, the Administrator shall make publicly available the National Guidance Document under subsection (b) on an internet website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

“(d) *UPDATES.*—The Administrator shall update the National Guidance Document not less than once every 10 years after the publication of the National Guidance Document under subsection (c) and publish such updates in accordance with such subsection.

“SEC. 603. DEFINITIONS.

“In this title:

“(1) *ADMINISTRATOR.*—The term ‘Administrator’ means the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

“(2) *NATIONAL ACADEMIES.*—The term ‘National Academies’ means the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

“(3) *UNITED STATES.*—The term ‘United States’ means, collectively, each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.”.

(b) *CONFORMING AMENDMENT.*—Section 1(b) of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8501 note) is amended in the table of contents by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE VI—IMPROVING FEDERAL PRECIPITATION INFORMATION

“Sec. 601. Study on precipitation estimation.

“Sec. 602. Improving probable maximum precipitation estimates.

“Sec. 603. Definitions.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1518, the motion shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

The gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

□ 1445

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the Senate amendment to H.R. 1437.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Further Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, which extends funding for critical Federal programs and services through December 23.

While I would have preferred to come before the House today to pass a final 2023 government funding package, I am encouraged that we have come to an agreement on a framework that provides a path forward to enact an omnibus next week.

The legislation before us today is a simple date change that keeps the government up and running as we negotiate the details of final spending bills and complete the work of funding the government programs that meet the needs of hardworking Americans.

All of us in this room know well that final funding bills are the best way to guarantee the necessary resources for the government programs and policies that make the biggest impact on our constituents. We will soon bring to the floor an omnibus that continues to make important investments, because we know the impact of a government that looks out for the middle class, working families, and for small businesses.

The final funding bills we will bring to a vote will include investments that will help hardworking Americans, rebuild our infrastructure, keep our Nation competitive, strengthen our supply chain, and help small businesses access the capital they need, the keys to our economic future.

The final omnibus agreement will help keep our Nation and our communities safe with the certainty that we all deserve. I can say with certainty this package will include community project funding that responds directly to some of the most pressing needs in communities all over America and that so many of my colleagues have worked tirelessly to deliver to their constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this short-term continuing resolution through December 23. I am very disappointed that we are, once again, discussing a CR because full-year appropriations bills have not been signed into law.

I want to explain why we find ourselves in this place. Republican Members opposed the trillions of dollars in nondefense spending that Members on the other side of the aisle pushed through this Congress. That new spending was provided outside the normal process, and it is roughly twice the amount of funding we provide in a year through the annual appropriations bills.

After these unprecedented levels of spending, nondefense programs should not require another large increase in fiscal year 2023. We need to focus on reducing government waste, fighting inflation, and focusing our limited resources on true priorities like border security and our Nation's military.

Democrats have had all year to put bills on the floor that address these

concerns and can be signed into law. Time is up. We should be passing a continuing resolution into next year instead of buying more time to rush through a massive spending package.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE), a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, enough is enough. Here in the waning days of one-party control, Democrats are grasping at straws to push more of their radical policy agenda on the American people. They are hoping the lame duck House will help jam through a monstrous \$1.7 trillion omnibus down our throats before Christmas so incoming House Republicans can't use the budget next year to impose fiscal responsibility and check Biden's disastrous agenda.

Even though voters demanded change in November, House Republicans have had no seat at the negotiating table. This one-week CR will continue funding for President Biden's policies that have created crisis after crisis.

Under his watch, the Nation is experiencing a historically bad crisis at the southern border, a botched withdrawal from Afghanistan that cost American lives and created tens of thousands of refugees, his quest to provide abortion on demand, his illegal and regressive cancellation of student loan debt, his anti-energy agenda, and an inflation crisis that makes Americans poorer.

The American people cannot afford another Democrat-led spending measure that would exacerbate inflation and continue to fund the very agencies waging war on their freedoms.

Every Republican must reject this lame duck spending spree and let the incoming Members of the new Republican majority, who will be accountable to the voters, work to reach a more balanced agreement than this liberal spending spree.

We must use every opportunity at our disposal, especially through the constitutional power of the purse, to fight for the American people and change the broken status quo in Washington. Republicans must stand strong and oppose this last-ditch power play by Democrats.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no," and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Mr. Speaker, I would like for just a moment to set the record straight. There was an offer made to my Republican colleagues on where we should go with an omnibus in June; another was in October. We were told at the time that they couldn't move to do anything until after the elections. We were then

told that they had to then wait for their leadership elections to occur before they could actually engage. Then we were told we had to wait until after a Georgia election in order to engage.

Speaking of enough is enough. I would also just say they were invited to the table many, many times to join the negotiations; they decided not to do that. So we find ourselves here today when we have to meet the deadline in order to keep the government open.

What we do need, Mr. Speaker, is this bill to continue negotiating final 2023 funding bills.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SHERRILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1437, the "Providing Research and Estimates of Changes in Precipitation," or "PRECIP Act."

I am the proud author of the PRECIP Act, a bipartisan measure to address flooding—the most common and widely experienced natural hazard both in the nation and in my northern New Jersey district. My commitment to this bill is grounded in the painful experiences of my New Jersey constituents devastated by flooding who, sadly, know the life-and-death impact of lacking precise and accurate forecasts ahead of flooding caused by extreme rainfall. Flooding is pernicious throughout this country, not just in coastal areas, and for that reason, the practical tools enabled by this bill benefit all Americans, and the bill has enjoyed bipartisan support.

Flooding can occur from major multi-state events—like Tropical Storm Ida, which swept away a woman in Woodland Park in my district and took the lives of 27 New Jerseyans—or smaller localized rainfall that causes flash flooding, like five inches of sudden rainfall that swept through Parsippany, New Jersey, in just hours last October.

The PRECIP Act improves local forecasting of these events by requiring NOAA to update outdated rainfall data that has hampered the accuracy of forecasting. It also ensures this data is updated more frequently going forward, accounts for future impacts due to climate change, and requires development of best practices to estimate maximum precipitation amounts.

I want to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle of the Science Committee, Chairwoman Johnson, and Senators Booker and Wicker for their support of the PRECIP Act. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the passage of this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill before us today, which will provide one additional week of continuing appropriations to allow work on the Omnibus appropriations act to be completed. In addition, the bill includes the "Providing Research and Estimates of Changes in Precipitation," or "PRECIP Act."

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of Representative SHERRILL's bipartisan PRECIP Act. Representative SHERRILL has been a tireless advocate for improving our understanding of extreme precipitation. As the Chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Environment of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, Representative SHERRILL has been a steadfast

leader in promoting understanding of how science can help better prepare our communities for extreme precipitation events, and the PRECIP Act is a direct outcome of those efforts. This bill will address gaps in accurate probable maximum precipitation, or PMP, estimates and it directs NOAA to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct a study on the best practices for estimating precipitation.

The PRECIP Act will ensure precipitation estimates are updated at least every decade across the U.S. Further, this legislation will direct the NOAA to include forecasted changes in precipitation due to climate change in precipitation studies.

We have been feeling the changes in precipitation across the country, and these changes will only get more extreme with climate change. Having access to the best available information is critical to protect lives, taxpayer dollars, and infrastructure. The PRECIP Act will assist stakeholders such as floodplain managers, emergency managers, local governments, and many more. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1518, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

PROVIDING FOR A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 1437

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 123), providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 1437, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 123

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in the enrollment of H.R. 1437, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall amend the title so as to read: "Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, and for other purposes."

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

IRAN HOSTAGES CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2607) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the former hostages of the Iran Hostage Crisis of 1979-1981, highlighting their resilience throughout the unprecedented ordeal that they lived through and the national unity it produced, marking four decades since their 444 days in captivity, and recognizing their sacrifice to the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2607

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Iran Hostages Congressional Gold Medal Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On January 20, 1981, United States diplomats, military personnel, and civilians were released after being held hostage for 444 days by militant student supporters of Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in a violation of international law. The individuals were taken from the United States Embassy in Tehran, Iran, and the ordeal came to be known as the Iran Hostage Crisis.

(2) The hostages were subjected to intense physical and psychological torture throughout their captivity, such as mock executions, beatings, solitary confinement, and inhospitable living conditions.

(3) Throughout their time held, the hostages were routinely told to denounce the United States and, when they refused, they were tortured, but remained strong in their spirit.

(4) One hostage wrote "Viva la roja, blanco, y azul", which translates to "Long live the red, white, and blue", on the wall of his cell as a reminder of the values he swore to protect.

(5) The hostages showed extraordinary courage by continually engaging in acts of resistance against their captors, such as by refusing to sign condemnations of the United States, in the face of gross violations of their human rights.

(6) Many of the hostages still experience trauma as a result of the events of the crisis and deserve to have their suffering recognized.

(7) While, as of the date of enactment of this Act, 35 of the hostages are living, it is important that the people of the United States reflect on the resilience and strength of the hostages, which serve as an example to current generations.

(8) The people of the United States should—

(A) acknowledge the hostages as heroes who—

(i) experienced great tribulation; and

(ii) endured, so that the people of the United States may know the blessing of living in the United States; and

(B) strive to demonstrate the values shown by the hostages.

(9) On January 22, 1981, President Jimmy Carter met with the hostages in West Germany and stated the following: "One of the acts in my life which has been the most moving and gratifying in meeting with and discussing the future and the past with the now liberated Americans who were held hostage in Iran for so long. I pointed out to them that, since their capture by the Iranian terrorists and their being held in this despicable act of savagery, that the American people's hearts have gone out to them and the Nation has been united as perhaps never before in history and that the prayers that have gone up from the people throughout the world to God for their safety have finally been answered."

(10) On January 28, 1981, when welcoming the hostages home, President Ronald Reagan stated the following: "You've come home to a people who for 444 days suffered the pain of your imprisonment, prayed for your safety, and most importantly, shared your determination that the spirit of free men and women is not a fit subject for barter. You've represented under great stress the highest traditions of public service. Your conduct is symbolic of the millions of professional diplomats, military personnel, and others who have rendered service to their country."

(11) During the 444 days the brave hostages were held, the rest of the United States held its breath, waiting for news of the hostages. The United States hoped and prayed together, as one, for the hostages' safe return.

(12) Bruce Laingen, who served as United States Ambassador to Iran from 1979 to 1980 and was the highest ranking diplomat held hostage, summed up the experience by saying the following: "Fifty-three Americans who will always have a love affair with this country and who join with you in a prayer of thanksgiving for the way in which this crisis has strengthened the spirit and resilience and strength that is the mark of a truly free society." It is now the responsibility of the people of the United States to honor the spirit, resilience, and strength that the hostages displayed during their 444 days of imprisonment.

(13) Now, more than 4 decades later, the United States continues to honor the hostages. The recipients of the award bestowed by this Act are heroes in every sense of the word. They are role models who wore their pride in the United States with esteem and have allowed for subsequent generations to appreciate the blessing of living in the United States. Today, as we mark 40 years since their release, the people of the United States acknowledge their endurance, strength, and contributions to seeing a more peaceful world. The hostages suffered for the United States and now it is the duty of the United States to recognize them for it.

SEC. 3. DEFINITION.

In this Act, the term "hostage" means a person of the United States who was taken captive on November 4, 1979, in Tehran, Iran, at the United States embassy and released on—

(1) July 11, 1980; or

(2) January 20, 1981.

SEC. 4. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design to the 53 hostages of the Iran Hostage Crisis, in recognition of their